

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 6.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARNING BROTHERS & Co. Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEITHO."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND NOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUTERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY FROM PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of FRENCH MINERAL WATERS in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS, for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEITHO."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

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CHOCOLATE MENIER.

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VERMOUTH (Turino).

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And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.
Illustrated Xmas Number.
Harper's Xmas Number.
Novelty Xmas Stories.
Belgravia Annual.
Household Words Xmas Number.
Routledge's Xmas No., illus. by Caldicott.
Judy's Xmas Annual.
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Patience Waltz.....D'Albert.
Venetia Valse.....Lowthian.
Patience Quadrilles.....D'Albert.
Patience Lancers.....D'Albert.
Sweethearts Waltz.....D'Albert.

NEW SONGS.

"Good Bye, Beloved".....Pemberton.
"Sweethearts".....A. Sullivan.
"Unforgotten".....Marriott.
"Welcome".....Lady A. Hill.
"At Sunset".....H. A. Muscat.
"Our Farewell".....Lady A. Hill.
A constant succession of the Newest SONGS and DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.
COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.
FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).
ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEEN S.
FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.
FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel Work, Fancy Goods. Chemise and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaire, and studs, and an indiscriminate number of Miscellaneous Goods.

ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD. [6]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG and to H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

IS NOW SHOWING, EX "GLENROT,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.
A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH, WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SMOXY TWEEDS.
WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.
BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.
DRAPEL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.
R A C I N G S C A R V E S, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.
CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c., &c.
DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.
CLARET in WOOD.
CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unparalleled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [52]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.
This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

GOOD English, Breach-loading Double-barrelled Central-fire 12-bore GUNS.
Central-fire Winchester Repeating RIFLES.
SALOMON RIFLES, with Cartridges.
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in Cases containing One and Two Dozen Bottles.
POMERANIAN SPIRITS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [31]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.
Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITH.
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

E. C. A. SILVA AND CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL-HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOON HAV, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE, &c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL, &c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

Intimations.

WANTED.
A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Established WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, with AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS combined.
For full Particulars, apply to "A. B. C."
c/o OFFICE of THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1882. [72]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Advertiser as a General Assistant in a Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shanghai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING, INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary Moderate.
X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. or \$3.75 per share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK on and after SATURDAY Next, the 28th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [73]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS in Our Firm CEASED on the 1st December, 1880.
Mr. CARL JANZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are Authorised to Sign Our Firm from TODAY.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [30]

TRAMWAYS.
A BARGAIN—JUST RECEIVED
CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construction and Working. "SCHOURY'S Estimating—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of various Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and Iron, with Building Data," and other useful information, from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S Steam Tramway's for India." THE LOT, \$11.
KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42]

T. ALGAR and COMPANY HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.
MOURING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

Consignees.

FROM THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, & NEW ZEALAND.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "CATTERTHUN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Gold, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th February will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [71]

Shipping.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "CATTERTHUN,"
Captain Miller, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd February, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [70]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

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IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

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OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
"The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

The doings of men truly great always merit public recognition and applause. The departure from this Colony of one of our leading citizens—we hope both for his own and the Colony's good—is therefore an event which claims special notice. We are not first in the field, our complacent contemporaries having in their issues of Monday last sounded in fulsome phrase the praises of "the dear departed." In our own humble and modest fashion we now claim the privilege—a very precious one—of strewing metaphorical flowers of truth in the path of the great one who has left us to mourn what cannot but be regarded as an almost irreparable loss to the community at large. The inaudible and noiseless foot of time—the certain healer of even the greatest afflictions—will no doubt, as months roll on, gradually make us resigned to our great loss, although we can hardly ever hope to replace the bright luminary who has taken the light of his inspired countenance, the music of his magic voice, the seraphic smile—bland and child-like which we knew so well—to colder and far less congenial and appreciative climes, leaving us in utter darkness. By last week's English mail departed from our midst, THOMAS CHILDE HAYLLAR, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, Leader of the Hongkong Bar, and one of the most prominent of our local magnates. The worthy and learned barrister by industrious application to the many sides of his profession, aided by a few lucky streaks of exceptionally good fortune, has, in the polished phraseology of Sir JOHN SMALE, "made his pile"—a very handsome one it is reported—and retired from the active labours of his profession. For the past dozen years Mr. HAYLLAR has borne a conspicuous part in every public movement of any note within this Colony, and although we cannot honestly say that we ever particularly admired either his personal character or public career, the mere fact of his having rendered the State—and himself at the same time—some service, fairly entitles him to a public notice in these impartial columns.

Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR arrived in Hongkong some dozen years ago from India, where his career as a barrister was neither particularly distinguished or strikingly successful. In fact it has been stated that the pre-eminence abilities which have assisted the learned gentleman to fame and fortune in Hongkong, utterly and absolutely failed to find any sort of appreciation in Bombay and Madras. However, Mr. HAYLLAR undoubtedly achieved a large measure of success—gauged by results—in this Colony, so that what was India's loss proved to be our—and his gain. We had not the felicity of knowing him in his brighter days; when his benign glance first rested on us, he was no briefless barrister, but had a claim to wear silk and to the title Q.C., had amassed a large fortune, been Attorney-General, and Member of the Legislative Council, and had grown grey and grizzled in the public service.

It has been stated that Mr. HAYLLAR's knowledge of his profession was both extensive and profound. He has received credit for being painstaking and conscientious in all the cases entrusted to his handling. The Colony, we are told, owes much of its present welfare to his energy—how

much has not been clearly defined—and "much of the legislation of the past few years owes not a little to his painstaking labour while Acting Attorney-General." It is a pity that the eminent and eulogistic biographer of Mr. HAYLLAR in our evening contemporary omitted to give us any details of the noteworthy contributions to the welfare of Hongkong, and the legislative enactments of the past few years, for which we are indebted to the energy and genius of our lost barrister. We regret our inability to supply the want, simply because we are unable to trace the existence of anything of the kind in the Colonial records. For well known and perfectly understood reasons the *China Mail* must be forgiven for romancing a bit, to please inordinate vanity, *asa quid pro quo* for past favors. Mr. HAYLLAR was Chairman of the notorious C. D. O. Commission, and the extraordinary report published in a special Blue Book by the Government is doubtless mainly his handiwork, and would appear, if we except the position he took up at what has been called the "Great Indignation Meeting" to be his best claim to fame. The exact value of his labors on that wonderful Commission would be difficult to appraise, as the whole business ended in smoke.

Mr. HAYLLAR was neither a pleasing or an eloquent speaker, and as a debater his powers were a long way below the average of "leaders of the Bar." Cross examination was said to be his special forte, and if blackguarding, insulting, vilifying, and brow-beating witnesses may be regarded as a rare accomplishment, this learned counsel possessed it in an eminent degree. It was his custom on every available occasion to make indiscriminate use of his so-called privilege, for the purpose of discrediting hostile witnesses, and although this pernicious custom is to some extent sanctioned by custom, both here and at home, Mr. HAYLLAR carried it to extremes which no circumstances could justify. Our recent animadversions on his cross-examination of a witness in a well known case, must be fresh in the minds of our readers. His still more recent painful exhibition of miserable spite and contemptible meanness with regard to a matter which personally concerned ourselves, gave a true insight into the character and disposition of the man. Other somewhat shady incidents of the sprightly barrister's career during the past year or two we charitably draw a veil over, thinking it just as well, now that he has actually gone, to leave him alone in his glory.

We regretted exceedingly our inability to escort the learned barrister on board the English mail. It was an attention, an honour he merited at our hands. As amends for our apparent negligence, we have penned this brief *In Memoriam* sketch, which we have no doubt he will have framed and hung in his study, as a proof of the appreciation he was held in by those who knew him well. Virtue is ever its own reward.

In reply to numerous enquiries we beg to state that the whole of our new machinery having been placed in thorough working order, the *Hongkong Telegraph* will on and after Monday the 30th instant be published daily (Sundays excepted) punctually at four o'clock in the afternoon, so that it should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 4.30. Correspondents and advertisers are reminded that all communications and notices for that day's issue must be handed in at the office, No. 6, Peddar's Hill, not later than 3.30. It is especially requested that subscribers in the central districts, who do not receive the *Telegraph* before five o'clock, will communicate with the Manager, so that the cause of complaint may be at once removed. We have to thank our subscribers and the public generally for the consideration they have shown us with regard to the irregularity of the hour of publication during the past week, caused by defects in our machinery which have now been remedied. We must also claim indulgence for a typographical peculiarity in the "get-up" of the paper, which has given rise to some amusement, and a vast deal of speculation. By one of these unfortunate mischances, which apparently can neither be foreseen or prevented, the London firm which supplied our printing plant, omitted from the principal font used in the paper, the capital S. We have therefore been compelled to make the best show we possibly could with materials at our disposal until the deficiencies can be supplied, which will be at no distant date. Having placed before the community of this Colony a newspaper which it will be our endeavour to keep in the front rank of journals published in the Far East, we respectfully submit that we have a fair claim to solicit a share of public support and patronage.

A master was explaining that the land of the world was not continuous. He asked a boy— "Now, Jack, could your father walk round the world?" "No, sir," said the boy. "And why?" "Because he's dead, sir."

JUDGMENT was delivered this morning in the case Olmsted v. The Oriental Bank, the plaintiff being non-suited.

The Yow-mah-tee burglary case came on again this morning at the Police Court, when Inspector Cameron and P.S. Jones gave evidence, but nothing fresh was elicited beyond the facts related at the last hearing of the case on Tuesday, which we have already published. The case was again adjourned till Wednesday the 1st prox. at ten o'clock.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "The Amoy Diary and Memorandum Book for 1882," which contains a summary of past events, and other information of local interest, with a list of foreign residents and Chinese officials at Amoy and Kulangsu. This little handbook has been carefully compiled by Mr. C. P. Simkins, and the letter press and general get-up reflects credit on the printer and publisher, Mr. A. A. Margal.

The British steamer *Anjer Head*, Capt. Roper, which arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, via Honolulu, from which port she took 800 Chinese passengers. Ten of these died on board, on the passage from Honolulu to this port. On the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu the second officer shot a Chinese cook in the forehead, and the man expired shortly afterwards. The officer was removed from the vessel at Honolulu, and was lodged in gaol.

We are authoritatively informed from a most reliable source that a war between China and Japan during the coming summer may be considered an absolute certainty. The Chinese authorities are making active preparations for the coming struggle, and we hear that a large number of troops have received special instructions to proceed at once to Formosa, as it is considered likely that the Japanese will attack that island. Our latest advices from Japan are to the effect that unusual activity prevails in all branches of the Japanese army and navy.

We have received several inquiries as to the character of the placard posted up opposite Dr. Eitel's residence, alluded to by a correspondent in our columns on Wednesday last. We are informed that the placard was written in English, and contained a series of libellous and insulting reflections both on the private character and scholastic abilities of the present head of the Education Department, of a grossly indecent character. We are endeavoring to obtain a copy of the placard, and if successful in tracing its author, we shall make it as warm for him as we possibly can.

On the 5th February next, an exhibition of the natural products of the Island of Timor, collected for the Lisbon Museum will be held at Macao, previous to their being shipped home. The collection is a very rich one and represents in an incipient or undeveloped state the natural richness of the vast and fertile island of Timor. If our readers will remember, this is the second time that, under the auspices of Senhor Corte-Real, the worthy Colonial Secretary of Macao, such a creditable and rare collection of products has been sent to the Lisbon Museum. We beg to congratulate Senhor Corte-Real and wish him every success in his arduous but unremunerative labor which has been undertaken with a view to moving the Lisbon Government to explore the natural products of that neglected possession.

At the Secret Allocation to the Sacred College, and the numerous assembly of Bishops gathered together in Rome on the occasion of the Canonisation, the Pope said that the present state of things in Europe was such as to leave no doubt that the cause of the Pope would be put on one side. Nevertheless, certain Governments had promised him their sincere assistance (i.e., there is no hope that any such European movement should take place as would destroy what has been done in Italy, and restore the Pontiff to temporal power; but certain Governments have promised to accommodate their legislation to Church views to a certain extent). The Pope went on to exhort the Bishops to use their utmost efforts to keep alive the spirit of religion in the populations, as a means of laying the foundation of a better future. The Pontiff further said that the dispositions of the House of Savoy were good, but that it was so bound up with the Revolution that it was powerless to do anything.

So much has been said of late years about long faces and trances that the following account of both these undertaken successfully by an Indian Fakir will be interesting. It is taken from a recently published journal of Colonel Fraser, who states that the case was reported officially to the Indian Government by an engineer officer as occurring in the presence of himself and another officer, who accompanied him to the Court of Runjit Singh, the Lion of Lahore. The Fakir was at first unwilling to undergo the ordeal of death and burial, but had no option when commanded by one who, as Colonel Fraser says, "would stand no nonsense." The Fakir, who was of middle age and spare habit of body, prepared himself by abluition; after which, he was enveloped in a light warm cloth, his tongue was drawn back to the gullet, and he was laid on his back on a hard litter with a mat under him. During the time he was thus preparing, finely-cut slabs of stone were made ready, and flooring laid on which he was deposited; he was then hermetically built in with solid masonry, in fact entombed, for his earnest desire was complied with, that no opening, however minute, should exist so as to exclude his only fear "the ants getting at him." The tomb of masonry was bound round with bands of tape and sealed with the Rajput's Signet, which was handed to the officers. The man lay in this position for six weeks, at the expiration of which the relations were present at the breaking of the seals and opening of the tomb. The body was found in the same position as when deposited, but rather emaciated. The man's tongue was replaced in its normal position, warm milk, which the Fakir had himself prescribed, was poured in small quantities down his throat, and in an hour he revived.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, that the steamship *Cathay*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at eight o'clock this morning.

It is semi-officially announced from Berlin that the statement contained in a recent Paris letter of a London morning journal, to the effect that the German Government was endeavoring to persuade England to seize Egypt, is nothing more nor less than an invention. "The policy of Germany," it is added, "regards a good understanding between France and England as of the first importance for the peace of Europe; and its endeavours are therefore directed to promoting such understanding."

TSUNG AFUK, a compositor in the *Daily Press* office, was charged before Dr. F. Stewart, with neglect of duty on the 27th instant.—E. P. Sequeira deposed—I am a reader and assistant reporter in the *Daily Press* office. Defendant is a compositor in the office and under my charge. On the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., I went to see defendant's work, and found that he was intentionally neglecting it. Defendant had an agreement, which he wished to break. He wants to be dismissed; he had said so to me. I am here to prosecute defendant by order of Mr. Wilcox. The complainant, in reply to defendant's question, said—I have no written authority to prosecute, I have no proof but my word.—At this stage the case was remanded till 4th proximo. Bail to be accepted on defendant's personal recognizance in \$10.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY AT THE CITY HALL.

The members of the Choral Society gave their second performance of W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's well known comic opera, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night to a well-filled house. The representation was in every way a vast improvement on that given a short time ago, the whole of the performers showing far more confidence, and being much better up to their work. The opera went very smoothly throughout, the audience being a highly appreciative one, and unusually lavish in their applause, doubtless materially assisting the various performers in their efforts to please.

We criticised the former representation at great length, so that an extended notice on this occasion is hardly called for. However, we were again forcibly struck last night with the poor claims to public approbation possessed by "The Pirates of Penzance." The idea, or plot of the burlesque, for the piece is merely a musical burlesque or extravaganza—is amusing enough, but the libretto is a long way from being in Gilbert's best style, whilst the musical efforts of Mr. Arthur Sullivan are simply outside the pale of cultivated criticism, beneath contempt in fact. The whole of the music in "Trial by Jury," "Pinafore" and "The Sorcerer" has been apparently indiscriminately mixed up, and then applied to the requirements of the libretto in "The Pirates of Penzance." From beginning to end we have nothing but a *rechauffe* from the three pieces above named, if we except several direct and bare-faced plagiarisms from the works of other well known composers. We previously referred to one of Mabel's most effective solos as a palpable crib from Cowen's cantata "The Rose Maiden," and last night when General Stanley was singing—

"Softly sighing to the river,
Comes the lonely breeze;"

it struck us forcibly we had heard the air long before Arthur Sullivan was known to fame. A moment's recollection enabled us to discover the source of his inspiration. "Softly sighing to the river" is nothing more or less than a direct plagiarism on Henry Smart's beautiful ballad "Speed the sail," and, as a matter of fact, there is not one original note of music in the whole of Mr. Sullivan's handiwork. With a little care we could trace almost every air in the piece, and we therefore think that if the popular young Mus. Doc. had described himself as adaptor instead of composer, he would have displayed much better taste.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the *success* created by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's previous efforts, have been quite eclipsed by the reception accorded in all parts of the world to their latest adaptation. The adapters knew how to strike the public taste, and they have achieved a wonderful amount of success. To return to last night's representation, we have to compliment the lady who played the part of Mabel on the great improvement she showed, as compared with her previous efforts. She is a very promising actress, and her rendering of the beautiful air commencing "Ah, leave me not to pine" was deservedly encouraged. Frederic also sang in much improved form, his fine voice being heard to great advantage in "Ah, I must leave thee, here" and other popular arias. This gentleman is unfortunately a novice in the histrionic art, and his defects in this respect not only detracted from the effects of his own really meritorious vocalisation, but heavily handicapped Mabel in most of the love passages in which they were engaged. Mr. Traeb, as Major General Stanley, was simply as near perfection as amateur actors can be made. We will even go farther, and say that this well tried veteran possesses abilities which would make their mark on the professional stage of the English metropolis. Considering that Mr. Traeb's musical powers do not reach a very high standard, it is really wonderful how he succeeds in achieving such unqualified successes in characters such as the "one he impersonated last night." To institute any comparison between Mr. Traeb and any or either of his colleagues in "The Pirates of Penzance" would be an utter absurdity. His performance of the *role* of General Stanley stands alone—a Triton among minnows—"Eclipse first—the rest nowhere."

Madame Chervau repeated her clever impersonation of the piratical maid of all work, Ruth, singing and acting in her usual excellent style. The other young ladies who appeared in small parts, and as choristers, rendered good service, and contributed very materially to the success of the performance.

TRAINING NOTES.

Considering that this was the last opportunity owners would have of trying their ponies before the entries closed, we must confess that the turn out at the course was far from satisfactory—from a sporting point of view—and the proceedings generally, exceedingly disappointing. The first pony on the track was Mr. Paul's Hankow "crack" Sunlight, which, ridden by the Horse, covered the six furlongs on Wednesday last, in such splendid time. This morning he finished his bout of trotting exercise long before daylight and was at once led away home. Dunrobin cantered a mile and a half, and Strathpeffer and Strathavon galloped, the first named going a mile and a half, the old one joining in at the mile and a quarter post, the pair finishing the gallop together in very good form, although not in particularly fast times. Dauntless galloped the Wong-nei-chong stakes course at half-speed, and returned to the enclosure in gingerly fashion, apparently lame in his near hind leg. East Wind and Gang Forward powered a mile and a half at a fair pace pulling up all right. Mr. Jodiar's subscription griffins were sent over a mile and a quarter, the dun appearing to be able to pull over his stable companion after the first three quarters. Sub Rosa and Too-too galloped steadily, the spotted mule as a matter of course, going a long way the better of the pair, although the bay is a nice little pony that will take a deal of beating in the griffin races. Hualachan and Airle covered the Derby course at a slow pace, picking up Lochiel at the mile post, and the three stable companions raced home together, Shamrock and Gold Bar were sent together a long steady canter, the last named, quite a different animal to the wreck he was a year ago, going in the well known style which enabled him to win a Shanghai Griffins from a high class field. Shamrock is also a beautiful goer, and appears in excellent trim. Rose was still absent from exercise, and First Comet is also on the sick list with "a leg" caused by a case of over-reach. Lord of the Isles galloped by himself over the mile and a quarter course, going tenderly at first, but laying himself well down after getting warmed to his work. Still this game racer shows nothing like the style of his griffin days, and we think it likely that the infirm fellock joint has completely spoiled the grand action of one of the fastest and gamest race-ponies that ever carried silk. Mr. Grammont's long string of griffins galloped steadily at various distances. Mr. Murray's bay representative, known as The Infant, being confined to a long spell of trotting. Most of the East Point team being in physic, the famous stable was not largely represented. The Kerfoot-McOnold's ponies, having been "powdered" yesterday at noon, did not put in an appearance this morning; although "Harry" was at the rails in grand force with a field glass and two chronographs, so that nothing should escape his eagle eye. This dangerous team was doubtless put through the mill during the forenoon, but as our special reporter has not yet returned from the scene of action we are unable to give the result of his touting expedition. Wild Scud and Grim Death galloped a mile, the first named in racing form, the old cripple with his customary upstairs action more plainly developed than ever. Glenloughy, Whisper, and Mr. Reiner's griffin, Swift Wings, "powdered" over the Valley stakes course the two last named finishing close together with the little grey beaten off. Pedrillo and Jet galloped a mile, the black winning with great ease, although lame behind. Thistle and White Cloud were sent a mile and a quarter, Mr. Sassoon's subscription pony making a very good show indeed, and accomplishing a creditable performance by the watch. Lightning and Sirocco went the same distance in about the same time. Second Violin galloped at a good rate rather more than a mile and a quarter. Flycatcher and Mr. Paul's black griffin went striding along, the subscription pony after a short rest going a distance in 32 seconds; not bad work for a cripple subscription griffin.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Irakoudy*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 5 p.m. on the 26th, and may be expected to arrive here on the 30th instant.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Cathay*, with the next English mail, left Singapore this morning at eight o'clock, and will arrive here on the night of the 3rd or morning of the 4th February.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 7th January, and is due here on or about the 7th February.

• We have much pleasure in publishing the following particulars of a match played between the above teams on the cricket ground yesterday, furnished by Sergeant Graham of "G" Company :—

H COMPANY.	
FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.
1 b Moreland, b M'Crea	1 not out
2 b Jinks, b Hutchinson	4 b Hutchinson
3 b Seng, b M'Crea	5 run out, b Sison
4 b Scott, c M'Cintlock, b Hutchinson	12 run out, b Hutchinson
5 b Hall, b M'Crea	6 b M'Crea
6 b Headley, b M'Crea	7 b Hutchinson, b M'Crea
7 b Costelloe, b Graham, b M'Crea	13 b M'Crea
8 b Craig, b M'Crea	9 c Graham, b M'Crea
9 b Corp. Gale, run out, b Hutchinson	3 not out
10 b Brown, b Hutchinson	4 b Hutchinson
11 b Goughler, b M'Crea	5 b Hutchinson, b M'Crea
12 b Copping, not out	6 b Hutchinson
13 b Copping, not out	7 b M'Crea
14 Extras	8 Extras
	9 Extras
	10 Extras

FIRST DIVISION.		SECOND DIVISION.	
1	De. Sisson, b. Henney.....	3	c. Mordant, b. Scott.....
2	d. McCrea, b. Henney, b. Scott.....	4	d. Hall, b. Scott.....
3	e. Henney, b. Henney.....	5	d. Hall, b. Henney.....
4	f. Huston, b. Henney.....	6	e. M'Clintock, b. Henney.....
5	g. Henney, b. Henney.....	7	f. Henney.....
6	h. Comp. M'Gaughey, run out, h. Scott.....	8	g. Hall, b. Henney.....
7	i. Henney, b. Henney.....	9	h. Henney.....
8	j. Woodcock, b. Scott.....	10	i. Henney.....
9	k. Comp. Griffin, b. Henney.....	11	j. Henney.....
10	l. Comp. M'Clintock, run out, b. Scott.....	12	k. Scott, b. Henney.....
11	m. Extras, not out.....	13	l. Extras.....
12		14	
13		15	
14		16	
15		17	
16		18	
17		19	
18		20	
19		21	
20		22	

We have received full particulars of the speech delivered by the late Chief Justice of Hongkong to the members of the National Association for the Promotion of social science, on the 21st of last November. As Sir John Smale's remarks on the Opium Trade, the Contagious Diseases Ordinances, and Brothel system generally, and domestic slavery, cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the future policy of the Colony, we give them in full. His observations on Trial by Jury and the Bankruptcy Law we hold back for the present.

I my frequently repeated expressions of opinion that slavery had existed and continued to exist in Hongkong, and that of kidnapping, which has always existed there, has of late apparently increased in order to supply the demand for slaves for brothels and for domestic servitude in Hongkong, and for the purpose of supplying the brothel markets in the Straits Settlements, and in California, and elsewhere. The existence of kidnapping as a practice among Chinese was well known, but for years it was believed among Europeans that it was mainly confined to the several purposes enumerated by the public opinion. It was not until after that trade had been suppressed that the diminished practice of kidnapping women and young girls and boys, which was brought before the tribunals, impressed on the Court that there were inducements other than the coolie trade which occasioned kidnapping and offered a market to kidnappers. I judiciously dealt with and punished kidnappers, and at length, in May 1879, I directed the attention of the Governor to the fact that whilst the Court was awarding sentences against miserable old women severely sentenced for kidnapping, and against real delinquents, the purchasers of their children—the wealthy receivers—remained unpunished. I called for the prosecution of the purchasers, but from that time until I left, a period of one year and ten months, no such purchasers were ever prosecuted, though several opportunities arose for so doing. It was admitted that kidnapping was an offence at Common Law and by Ordinance; but it was insisted that the detaining a person bought under a bill of sale was not, though a civil wrong to the individual, for which the law was entitled to award damages at law, yet that inasmuch as the detention was contrary to law, such detention was not in law a detention—was no offence—against the Crown, and the question was never raised. Bills of sale of girls and boys were produced in court over and over again, and the right of ownership under them was over and over again set up; so common were they that they were supplied in blank form—and yet the persons who set them up as evidence of right were not indicted. The authorities by which these “bond” servants were subjected to their owners were of the most monstrous, most evil, and most cruel kind. These were brought before the Court as cases of assault and only of assault. The Chinese community in Hongkong called these proceedings my crusade; they addressed the Governor, and Dr. Eitel on their behalf wrote a learned paper, which is published, in support of the Chinese contention. He stated that there are 20,000 “bond servants,” as he designated them, in Hongkong under English law. I had estimated them at about 10,000. He writes as to these “bond” servants:—“To foreigners of course it seems very unnatural that Chinese should be sold into domestic servitude; but the Chinese are holding unnatural slaves in.” * * * * * The slavery and domestic servitude of China are institutions which nothing short of the general dissolution of the whole social system of patriarchy (what does this mean?) can possibly remove, for they are ingrained in the very blood and brains of China.” * * * * * Almost every “protected woman” (kept mistress) keeps a nursery of purchased children or a class of girls who are being reared with a view to their eventual disposal according to their personal qualifications, either among foreigners (for exportation) as kept women, or among Chinese residents as the concubines, or to be sold for export to Singapore, Siam, France, or Australia. I emphasise these last words, I may add that Dr. Eitel omits the last word, the worst market for these nurseries—the keeping up of ever renewing wants of the brothel supply in a rapid waste of human life in these hells to which hecatombs of kidnapped and purchased Chinese girls are sacrificed every month in Hongkong. I here repeat that Dr. Eitel estimates the number of actual slaves at 20,000 always rapidly renewed by always being renewed. I confine myself to the facts of the case, and I quote the words of Dr. Eitel, the trusted biologist for these Chinese and advocates of the system which they designate “religious and domestic slavery.” * * * * * The testimony of Mr. Francis, to which I will next refer, among the papers to be printed as part of the new Book, to be presented by H. M.’s Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament will, as I presume, be “A memorandum on slavery in Hongkong and on the state of the law as applicable to such slaves,” drawn up by Mr. Francis, a barrister—for some time acting Puisne Judge, and for over twenty-one years a resident in Hongkong. This Memorandum has been printed and published in Hongkong. From published statistics he therein states that there are over 6,000 prostitutes, and only about 6,000 respectable Chinese women in Hongkong. It has been stated that the average career of each prostitute is about five years. Anyone can work out a calculation thus:—the population of 18,000 having been renewed every five years—in each year 3,600—in each day nine new victims (for the first part very young), must on an average be supplied in order to meet the demand in this colony of eleven miles by from two to five miles of land—this dot in the ocean—in which alone, under the flag, such things are. Not only so, but in bringing the simple questions of whether the buying and selling of “bond” servants constitute misdemeanors under the common law of England or under the English laws for the abolition of the slave trade and slavery laws which are the law of Hongkong, from time to time, as occasion arose, denounced such servitudes as being in principle and spirit opposed to, or approved of, according to the point of view from which the question has been looked at. Mr. McArthur, M.P. for Leicester, at the instance of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, induced Lord Kimberley to produce all these papers and documents relating to these, and I believe to move the House of Commons, and will shortly be distributed. Mr. McArthur placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for the next session, a notice in the following terms:—“Kidnapping, of women and children. To call attention to the existence of domestic slavery in Hongkong, with special reference to the kidnapping, purchase, and sale of women and children for immoral purposes, and to move a resolution.” Lord Stanley of Curzon has, in the House of Commons, introduced several judicious utterances as “wild and exaggerated” charges against the “policy” by which Lord Kimberley will move the House of Commons, and I expect, contain a report of all I have said, and it will be for the House of Commons to say whether I have been guilty of such indiscretion as to have charged with. I trust that these papers will be carefully read: that having been done I consent to accept the verdict of every thoughtful man. The question is whether the state of Hongkong, as it is described by Dr. Eitel to exist, is slavery according to the law of England? I have no doubt that Mr. Massey has ascertained that it is abhorrent to common law, and that it certainly is expressly contrary to the Acts of the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade and for the abolition of slavery” which Her Majesty by proclamation, dated Hongkong, 14th January, 1845, emphatically declared “will be enforced by all Her Majesty’s officers, civil and military, within the Colony.” It was for this reason, and for this reason only, that Her Majesty disallowed Ordinances passed in 1844—1845—to define the law relating to slavery in Sir H. Pottinger’s Ordinance to which I have alluded, and which placed in a position all British colonies, embodied in the Ordinance of the Empire of China, in the “very words and brains” of which slave institutions were as Dr. Eitel, asserts, “ingrained.”

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions of
Correspondents in this column.]

MACAO EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—It is not difficult to see through or under the film of disposure assumed by your Correspondent "A. B. C." to detect the motives which dictate his aspersions. The waste-paper-basket should have been the proper receptacle or his contribution—a tissue of ignorance, malice, and untruth—which is so characteristic of the individual from whom it emanates. Where did "A. B. C." acquire the "higher" education so much affects?—Certainly not from the results of their alumni have not to resort to others to open up with the pruning knife on their compositions whenever they attempt *originality* in print, and their motives are unquestionably above literary piracy or plagiarism. He reminds me very forcibly of a *Corresponding Author* of a French society who knows as much of French as a cow does of politics, or of the objects of the society as a Chinese cook does of that of a Cabinet Council!" But, *in re*, the Commercial-school—the very "foundation" of this institution—conclusive as its supplying a *desideratum*; and the past action of the Portuguese Government in reference to education commends the independence asserted—self-reliance adopted—in this matter by the community of Macao. That the general requirements of many should supersede the special requirements of a few, is a principle of polity and equity hardly however comprehensible to the comprehension of "A. B. C." or others of that ilk, who discuss subjects they know nothing about, confound abuse with argument, and have yet to learn to use the right word in its right place before assuming the self-imposed title of critic. There can be no possibility of doubt that your Correspondent "A. B. C." has prudential grounds for the omission of Mr. Alencastro da Silva's name in his communication, as he had personal animus for introducing Mr. Mart-Milner's into it. It is not necessary to proceed further, noticing a contemptible production, which is only a reflex of its author; and, therefore, I could not do better than conclude with the hope that such a necessity may never arise again from your columns. VERITAS.

In connection with the interest being felt at present in the future of the opium-trade, a Correspondent sends us a cutting from the *Boston Telegraph* of some months ago, which, though not very new, is too remarkable to be ignored. The Boston paper gives an abstract from an interesting lecture delivered by the Honorable (late Reverend) Chester Holcombe during a recent visit to the States, upon the Use of Opium in China, on the occasion of which the Chairman introduced the Honorable Mr. Holcombe to the audience "with a word of compliment of his services in securing the insertion of an anti-opium provision in the recent treaty with China." This involves a very curious dilemma. Whether Mr. Holcombe has been deserving of such celebrity, which has not fallen to his share, for a master-stroke of state policy; or he did some excellent but unknown reasons for not claiming an honour to which his title was not questionable. As a matter of fact, the honorable gentleman had nothing whatever to do with the insertion of the clause in question. It will be remembered that H.E. senior Callado had concluded his Treaty with China through Li Hung-chang when the American Commissioners presented themselves, and during the negotiations the Viceroy had urged the anti-opium clause upon that Minister, but without success. Before the opening of negotiations between the Commissioners and the Yamen, Li enquired, unofficially, whether it would be worth while to set the same clause on them. He was advised to do so by the Honourable Mr. Holcombe—that it would do no harm, as they could but refuse, and might accede. The Viceroy then said he should do so, and fulfilled his intention, though the matter was not presented until the commercial articles had been agreed to; and then it was promptly accepted by the Commissioners, without a dissenting voice. It is difficult, therefore, to see in that sense Mr. Holcombe can credit himself with having "secured" its insertion, or on what grounds he can publicly accept credit for having done so. Further off, we read that in the course of this lecture he informed the Boston audience that "China is a child in diplomacy, and needs to be led." There is something exquisitely touching in the picture here presented, and we could very much like Li Hung-chang to see the Secretary of the United States Legation at about His Excellency's country when staring at America. We were under the evidently intense impression that Chinese diplomatists are generally more than a match for foreign Ministers. But we find that they are not.

CO-OPERATION AMONGST PLANTERS IN HONOLULU.

The ill effects of the entire absence of co-operation among our planters were never more apparent than at the present time. In spite of the large influx of labourers which has taken place during the past twelve months, plantation hands are still scarce when wanted. The wealthier planters, or those who have large means at their command, and who have large crops at stake, are outbidding their weaker neighbours, for labour, in a manner which threatens to prove ruinous to the latter. We have complaints from many quarters that the Chinese are leaving their employers without warning, enticed by the offer of higher wages. Numbers of those even in domestic employ have been induced to abandon the dignified saunter with which they have been accustomed to wait upon and cook for the "outer barbarians," and to take to the hoe and the caneknife. As there is no prospect of relief for this condition of things through the immediate arrival of new hands, heavy loss will fall upon a large number of plantation owners who will be forced, in self-defence, to give the same high rate of wages for all labour they need in excess of their "shipped" hands, whilst a new incentive is given to those serving under labor engagements to abscond from their present employ, and enjoy the advanced wages they can secure elsewhere. The loss to the planters will be a loss to the country, for the money thus spent will go to those who notoriously avoid spending more than they can help here, and hoard their savings to send them out of the kingdom.

All this comes of the neglect of precautions which have again and again been urged upon our planters. For years the present proprietor of this journal has sought to impress on the minds of the sugar planters and other employers of field labour, the practical benefits which must accrue to them from organisation among themselves. Similarly, the desirability of forming a Joint Stock Association for the importation of labour has been preached to these deaf ears. Mr. Gibbon urged an immigration company among planters in 1872. Many of the men who, some through jealousy of others, some through supineness, have persistently hung back and rendered abortive every attempt that has been made to form a Planters' Association, or some organization for the protection of our agricultural interests, are now crying out loudly against a combination of things which hurts them, and which never would have existed at this late day if they had followed the counsel of those more far-seeing than themselves. We hoped the sharp lessons of last year would have been sufficient to open their eyes to the necessity for co-operation. But they did not—our planters preferred to trust to the Government and to the apparently voluntary emigration of Chinese labourers. We even heard a cry of alarm at the numbers arriving, and of apprehension as to the manner in which the "surplus" of labourers would comport themselves when they found the market overdone. A better proof of the need of a Planters' Association could have been afforded than such gross miscalculations as to the need of the country in the matter of labour. Again, in the case of the South Sea Islanders, whose terms of service are expiring, and who appear to be, with but few exceptions, unwilling to renew their engagements; individual planters have trusted to displacing the hands they might lose in this way without trouble when the time should come. They have found out that there is virtually no reserve of labour from which thus to fill up the ranks of their laborers. Now, it has been notorious for a long time past that these men would resist on-returning to their homes, or would in any way become unavailable as plantation hands when their contract terms of service had expired. Had there been any co-operation amongst them, the planters would have foreseen at the loss of a few hundred hands in this way would not fail to disturb this small labour market to a serious way, and they would conjointly have taken steps in good time beforehand to provide against the contingency. And not against this contingency alone. A well managed Planters' Association, having the report of the whole planting community, could gather together the necessary information as to labor that is likely to be required from time to time, and the amount that it probably be available to meet the demand. When thus forwarded, they would be wise enough, and being banded together for a common purpose, they would be strong enough to provide beforehand from the various sources that are open to them the labour that the country requires from season to season.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

AN ENVOY FROM MANDALAY

An Envoy from Mandalay, *mirabile dictu*! has been sent down by our good neighbour, King Geubaw, to convey that potentate's salutations to the Marquis of Ripon; but like the *Firfly* the burning of the Dallas Saw Mills, he is rather nimble time. He only arrived yesterday by a mid-day train from Prome. By order of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Sankey met him at the railway station, and drove him up in the state carriage to the Guest House. He is known as a saray-daw-gyee Maha Mindin Kyau-thoo. As far as we can learn, the idea of sending an envoy originated in Mandalay, and Mounz Zang, King's Agent in Rangoon, was ordered to ask to be received. An affirmating answer was given, the present mission is the result. The envoy is receiving the treatment to which the last Ambassador was entitled.

jected, and the reasons given for the course adopted, we must confess that the reception of the new envoy is a surprise to us. The former was Oo Chalk, the Namnganya, Woodook, and therefore an officer of much higher rank than the latter, who is only a Saray-dau-gyee. In 1810, it was thought that even a Woodook was hardly an officer of high enough rank to be sent to us, but now there appears to be no objection to receiving an inferior officer with open arms. Very probably the accredited representative of a civilized nation, the rank of the officer sent would be a matter of indifference, and it would be quite as much in order to send plain Mr. Jones as the Duke of Omnium. If the country he is accredited to is a civilized one, a representative, the country he is sent to very much resembles the other, but it is, in dealing with a country like Burma, the case is entirely different. Their custom is to express their consideration for the country they wish to communicate with by the rank of the man sent, and we certainly think it anything but respectful to only a Saray-dau-gyee (a headman of a sacred village) to be deputed to convey the salutations of King Theebaw to the Governor-General of India.

From another point of view, the present action of Government seems a complete departure from the policy they laid down for their guidance in dealing with the last embassy. The reasons given by our Government for sending On Chaikien back to Mandalay without giving him a hearing was that he came unprepared to make acceptable proposals of a business character, or with plenary powers to discuss and settle disputed points. The Chief Commissioner was careful to point out that, while we had no objections to enter upon negotiations which might be advantageous to both countries from a purely business point of view, we were determined to eschew merely complimentary or friendly communication with a Government which had acted as King Theebaw's agent. This was a perfectly intelligible ground-point to take up, and we are quite at a loss to understand why, if it was then approved, it has now been abandoned. We are not aware that the conduct of the Burmese Government has been such as to necessitate a change of policy. The present mission appears to be entirely of a complimentary character, and, considering our previous action, it is surprising that it would have been more dignified to have followed it up by declining the proffered courtesy. However, our strange guest is here, and we must await the return of the Chief Commissioner to see what will be made of him. One cannot but think what a godsend he would have proved had he arrived a few days sooner, and diverted to himself the 'posers' which Lord Ripon addressed to the 'Deputation' of happy memory.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

COURT-MARTIAL PROCEDURE

There is, no doubt, much truth in the remark that one cannot expect perfect justice in the army, and yet, says the *United Service Gazette*, there are conditions attached to military legal procedure that would appear to be greatly in favour of good practical equity being obtained, even where the knowledge of law may be weak. For it would be hard to find any judicial court in which there was more desire among the members to mete out justice to the best of their ability, and, at the same time, so strong a natural tendency to leniency. Nevertheless, it must have become apparent that, in recent years, the sentences awarded in military cases have been grossly unequal, and often very unequally applied. An instance of this occurred a few years ago, when two men were tried within a few days for precisely the same offence, viz., fraudulent enlistment, by two different courts. Their cases were very similar in all respects, and yet the sentence awarded by one court was double that given by the other, and there was no reason to be given for this, except that the two courts had different opinions as to the gravity of the offence, or rather, perhaps, that the two officers differed in opinion from the president of the court, or, without doubt, in most of the ordinary circumstances, the president has very considerable influence, especially with the junior members. Of course, any errors that occur in the dispensation of punishments are corrected, as far as possible, by the confirming officer, who has power to remit the whole or any portion of the sentence, although he cannot increase it; but any one reasonably asked, what is the object of any court awarding sentence, if some superior authority has the power of altering it directly afterwards? It might be said that, in such a mode of proceeding, the object is to make the punishment procedure is all in the prisoner's favour; but it is really prevents excessive punishments; but it is very questionable whether it is in favour of justice, since the object of all criminal proceedings is to dispense punishments equally, and what is undue leniency to one man really amounts to a hardship to another. Let us suppose that in the above-quoted instance the proper punishment would have been eighty-four days' imprisonment; and that the sentence of the first court was forty days, and of the other eighty-four days. When the case came before the confirming officer he cannot increase the sentence, and yet he is unwilling to remit any portion of the greater, as he knows that such is the usual amount of imprisonment in like cases, and so both sentences are confirmed. But nothing on earth will ever after convince either the more unfortunate delinquent or the majority of his comrades that he has not suffered a gross injustice. This example may be a somewhat exceptional one, but many an officer will remember similar incidents in the course of his military career.

It is no use "picking holes" in any established code of affairs, unless it is with the object of ultimately suggesting a remedy; and it is therefore with this view that we have pointed out some of the evils of the present system of court-martial procedure. Our proposal, then, is this: to separate entirely the functions of the judge and the jury, which are now combined in our military courts, and to have the members of the court perform only the duties of jurors, and not of judges, by only hearing and committing to writing the evidence brought before them, and of deciding on the finding. The sentence would be determined by some staff-officer, who, having received special technical education, would be more likely to select a proper punishment than the casual combinations of officers that constitute our present courts. We should expect some sneers to be directed against this suggestion, as entailing the introduction of a lot of soldier-lawyers; but we would be glad to see a further study of law made by the staff, and we think that it would be necessary that the staff should be sent to the Staff College, only that special attention to instruction would have to be given to the subject of awarding sentences.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY IN
THE DIVORCE COURT.

A suit came before the Divorce Court, on Dec. 1, in which the petitioner, Mr. A. F. Miller, owner, of shipley Hall, Derby, sought for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent by reason of her adultery with the Earl of Shrewsbury. Her counsel, Q. C., Mr. Bayford, and Mr. A. J. B. appeared for the petitioner; the solicitors, Messrs. G. C. and W. Witt for the respondent. Mr. G. C. and Mr. Witt for the respondent. Mr. Bayford, Q. C., in opening the case, said that the petitioner was married to the respondent on Sept. 25, 1873, at the parish church of Ashover, in Derbyshire. The lady's maiden name was Mary Palmer Mundy Moorwood, and

Palmer Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, Derbyshire. At the time of their marriage Mr. Mundy was three years of age, and his wife seventeen years. They lived at different places during the early years of their married life, but chiefly at Shipley Hall. There was one child of the marriage, a daughter, born in 1874. Towards the end of March, 1880, Mr. Mundy made the acquaintance of Lord Shrewsbury, and invited him to stay at Shipley. Lord Shrewsbury, was at the time between nineteen and twenty years of age, and had only recently left Eton. In consequence of some reports which reached Mr. Mundy of his wife having been seen about on horseback in the company of Lord Shrewsbury, he spoke to her himself, and got Lady Wilmot, a relative, speak to her. On the 24th day, and she promised that nothing should occur that would give rise to any observation. However, in February of the present year, further rumours reached him, in consequence of which he told Mrs. Mundy that Lord Shrewsbury was not to be received at his house; and, so far as he knew, that direction was obeyed. On April 9th in the present year, Mrs. Mundy went to stay with her sister at Torquay. On April 20th inclusive, the petitioner received letters from her referring to ordinary matters, and in which she addressed him as "Dear Fred"; but on the 21st of that month there came to him a letter in which, "My dear Mr. Mundy," "Dear Fred," she said, "You will be surprised. I am going to leave you for better or worse, I hope for the former. I want to thank you for all your kindness to me. I have not been worthy of it. I cannot ask to see my child again, for I am sure you would not grant it. I hope you will forgive me and forget. Thank you for all the happiness I have had at Shipley." On receiving that letter Mr. Mundy put himself in communication with Mr. Morewood, the brother of Mrs. Mundy; and that gentleman, came to London and made arrangements. He found that Lord Shrewsbury and Mrs. Mundy had left London, travelling by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Grafton, and attended by a courier and a valet. It appeared that they left London on the evening of April 20, reached Paris on the morning of the 21st, and remained there the whole day. On the morning of the 22nd they left Paris for Nancy, and went thence to Strasburg, which they reached on the 25th. Mr. Mundy and Mr. Morewood, in their pursuit, came up with the respondent and corespondent at the Strasburg station on the morning of the 26th, at which time the latter were leaving in a train. Mr. Morewood got into the train as it was starting, and conducted Mrs. Mundy back to Strasburg from the first station at which the train stopped. He subsequently conducted her to her family in this country. She remained with them for some short time, but again joined Lord Shrewsbury, with whom she was now living.—Mr. A. E. Milford, the petitioner, was then examined by Mr. Indaker, and said that he married the respondent in 1873. That he had a child born in 1874. In the Spring of 1880, he made the acquaintance of Lord Shrewsbury. In the month of 1880 he received information about his wife being seen with Lord Shrewsbury. He spoke to her himself about it, and also got Lady Wilmot to do so. She got into a violent passion at first, but afterwards she promised not to repeat what he complained of. In February last he received information that she had been again seen with Lord Shrewsbury, and he forbid her to receive him or his sister. In April she was staying with her sister at Torquay. He received letters from her while she was there. On the 21st of the letter of April 21 he and Mr. Morewood went to France, and saw his wife at Strasburg. She and Lord Shrewsbury were on the railway platform, and entered a train. Mr. Morewood got into the train, which then started. Witness remained at Strasburg. Mr. Morewood conducted Mrs. Mundy back to Strasburg, and subsequently to her family in London.—Extracts were read from the depositions of Eugene Berger and Charles Gasper. The former deponent said that he was head waiter in the Hotel du Louvre, at Paris, at Strasburg, on April 25, 1881, a gentleman and a lady came to the hotel, and left at eight the next morning. They had a courier and valet with them. The gentleman and lady were entered in the hotel book as "Mr. C. Grafton and wife, England." The deponent identified photographs of the respondent and co-respondent. Gasper, who is chief porter at the hotel, corroborated the evidence of Berger and his identification of the photographs.—This was the case for the petitioner. Counsel for the respondent and the co-respondent informed the Court that they had no question to ask, and nothing to say in the matter.—The President: Then I the co-respondent.—*Overland Mail.*

SAMPLE ORATORY.

Vanity Fair, gives the following specimens of the oratory of two great public men :—

Mr. Gladstone.—If such licence might be conceded to me I should take leave, sir, to say without in the least desiring to assume the privileges too often assumed by age in the presence of that youth which—by all poets and philosophers—has been declared inferior to age in ardour and perspicuity that my hon. friend has pursued his duties too far amid the financial works of my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, and that the stimulating effect of those excellent works (of which I am personally proud, since they are the productions of my pupil) has acted as a sort of aperient on my youthful and honourable friend. We saw how he sat in complicated agonies (pairs of laughter); we saw how the intolerable pains of prolonged extension became too much for his endurance (creams of laughter); and we may draw the veil of commiserative decency over the sequel. The editors taken out helpless; telegraph cables paid for duty.

Mr. John Bright (sitting in the midst of his great city where dwell the thousands who I unworthily represent, I hear the noise of many wheels and the rumour of many industries. In the dead and baneful times, when the people's voice passed unheeded in the council of those who made laws, there was no sign of this manifold stress and stir. Industry stagnated at the effect of a desolating power; labour had never one beyond the stage of slavery; invention was crippled, and the poor were starved in order that a pampered class might wax fat in unseemly idleness. But the people arose. The sound of the trumpet, their cry had long fallen on dull ears, but at the entrance of their youth fell on ears that made keen by terror. Death, that had been sought against us, lent us his dread aid. And we triumphed. Look around and see the result. Hundreds of thousands of peaceful workers are even now helping to make swords and guns and the agencies whereby we in Birmingham live, though other men unhappily die.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Bombay, left Singapore at noon on the 25th January, and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st February.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Diamond* left Singapore for this port on the 26th January, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd February.

The E. and A. steamer *Bowen* left Sydney on the 14th January, and is due here on or about the 1st February.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Adria* left Singapore on the morning of the 14th January.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

